

VOL. LVII. NO. 18,562.

TWO DIE BY A FEARFUL FALL. DROP OF AN ELEVATOR IN THE TRACT SOCIETY BUILDING.

IT GOES DOWN FROM THE NINETEENTH FLOOR,
AND THE ELEVATOR MAN AND THE EN-
GINEER OF THE BUILDING ARE
FRIGHTFULLY CRUSHED.

By the falling of an elevator in the American Tract Society Building, at Nassau and Spruce sts., from the nineteenth floor to the basement last evening two men were killed instantly. One of the dead persons was the elevator man in charge of the car and the other was the chief engineer of the building. Both were in the car when it fell, and their bodies, battered and bruised almost beyond recognition, were picked up from the ruins of the elevator, which looked like a network of broken iron sheafing and steel ropes.

Just what was the cause of the elevator's appalling downward flight may never be known. In the excitement that followed the accident no one could be found who was able to throw any light on the matter. The chief engineer was dead. He was the person understanding fully the mechanism of the elevator. He probably had assistants, but they were either not visible or unwilling to talk. Like the falling of many tons of iron from a terrible height, the elevator crashed to the basement. It carried its human freight down, down to certain death with a roar that was deafening and a quiver that shook the tall office building so that many persons in it felt the earth had quaked. The crash made by the car striking the basement floor not only startled but terrified many persons in the street and nearby buildings. A moment after the accident persons were running in all directions toward the building, which in a little while was almost surrounded by a mass of excited, yelling and surging people.

THE DEAD.

The dead are:
BACHRACH, Isaac, elevator man, nineteen years old, of No. 48 East Eighty-seventh st.
NELSON, Nick, chief engineer of the building, twenty-seven years old, living in North Tenth st., Brooklyn.

The accident happened about 8:30 o'clock. Some time before this somebody had pulled the safety rope that controls the pawls which arrest the motion of the car, and the car, which was known as No. 6, got wedged in the shaft about twelve feet from the ground floor. Strenuous efforts were made by Bachrach to release the elevator, but as he was unable to do so he sent for the chief engineer, Nelson. Although Nelson was a comparatively young man for his work, he was bright, had had much experience, and was considered a thoroughly trustworthy and competent man. He and Henry Landau, the superintendent of the building, responded to the message from the elevator man asking for assistance. At a glance they saw what was the trouble, and in a short while Nelson had released the pawls and the car was lowered to the ground floor.

FROM THE NINETEENTH FLOOR.

Then he ordered the elevator man to take him up to the top floor. It is not known positively if the two were carried to the top story by the car. It is believed that they got to the uppermost floor and that they had started down again when the elevator fell. There is little doubt, however, as to the exact place from which the car began its awful plunge. On each floor there is an indicator bulb to tell just where the elevators are. The bulb for car No. 6 registered the nineteenth floor a moment after the accident. From that floor the men were surely hurled to instant death. These facts are borne out by the testimony of several persons in the building. A woman scrubbing the floors in the seventeenth floor saw the car shoot hall and was standing near the door to the downward. She saw the elevator whizzed by her. So the shaft as the elevator whizzed by her. So the shaft as the elevator whizzed by her. So the shaft as the elevator whizzed by her.

A man on the tenth floor also saw the car shoot by, and said a third person, a little boy on the ninth floor, witnessed the descent of the car. It was an exceedingly fortunate thing that the accident happened at the time it did, rather than several hours earlier, when many lives would probably have been lost. There was no urgent need for the elevator when the pawls stopped the motion of the car. After releasing the pawls Nelson evidently intended to see if the car was in good working order. That is the only reason in giving Tammany, working on the ninth floor, in Henry Tammany, says that Nelson, on the last up of the building, was on the top of the ward trip of the elevator, was on the top of the car. He is positive that he was not inside of it. The only person within the car that he could see was the elevator man. Tammany saw the car plunge downward, but it fell so quickly that he could not tell whether or not the engineer was on the roof.

The crash of the falling elevator caused all on the upper stories to run down stairs. When some of them reached the basement, they beheld a ghastly sight. The elevator was twisted out of shape, as though it had been a toy. The roof was nearly touching the splintered floor, and the sides had been beaten in and out. About the body of the car seemed to be a hundred pieces of iron ropes twisted into peculiar shapes. To make matters worse, the hydraulic pipes which formed part of the machinery that lifted the car, had burst, and the water gushed into the wrecked elevator.

EXTRICATING THE BODIES.

The work of extricating those in the car was slow, and attended for a time with some danger, as the electric wire in the tangled mess charged all the iron and set fire to some of the broken boards. The steam that poured forth from the pipe, however, put out the fire. An alarm of fire brought several engines and hook and ladder companies. While half a dozen policemen and willing hands were groping about in the basement ready to do something to get the men in the elevator out, but afraid to touch the car, as its sides were touched by the broken electric wires, the firemen with their axes arrived. They in about five minutes, had the woodwork chopped away, but they, too, were afraid to disturb the ruins of the car until the electric light current was turned off.

When the firemen touched what remained of the bottom of the car they found the lifeless bodies of both men. The bodies were so much that it was almost impossible to recognize them. The bodies nearly touched each other. A hasty examination of the shattered roof of the car showed that it was possible for a person to plunge through it and fall alongside of the man inside. Owing to the appearance of the roof many persons were of the opinion that Nelson was on the top of the elevator when it fell.

An ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital viewed the bodies, and said that death had been instant. The bodies were then carried on stretchers to a patrol wagon from the Oak-st. station and taken to the

BEATEN AND ROBBED.

AN OLD WOMAN POUNDED INTO UNCON-
SCIOUSNESS BY THREE MEN IN
SHERWOOD PARK.

Mrs. T. H. Ellis, an aged woman, was held up and robbed by three men near her home, in Sherwood Park, yesterday afternoon. She resisted the men, and was beaten into insensibility. The men then stole \$10, all the money she had. The police were informed, and arrested Frank Evans, William Wyle and William Russell. They confessed their guilt.

Monday morning, the man who is accused of murdering Mrs. Mary Crowley, the old widow of Pennycuik, near Tarrytown, early on Thursday morning, was arrested by the police of Sing Sing late on Thursday night, and he is now in the jail at Tarrytown. The prisoner was traced to Sing Sing, where he is supposed to live with his wife, by Chief of Police Nesbitt, and he is now in the jail at Tarrytown. The prisoner was traced to Sing Sing, where he is supposed to live with his wife, by Chief of Police Nesbitt, and he is now in the jail at Tarrytown.

LONDON SEES A NEW LIGHT ON CUBA.

"THE DAILY CHRONICLE" THINKS SPAIN MIGHT
AS WELL GIVE UP.

London, Sept. 11.—The morning papers comment on the increasing difficulties of the position of Spain. "The Daily Chronicle" says: "The Madrid Cabinet is unwilling to face the facts and to confess that Cuba is lost, there will be a worse humiliation for Spain. President McKinley will be less than an American and more than mortal if he abstains from throwing an ultimatum into the scales. The co-operation of the American squadron will give the insurgents command of the island and shut out the Spanish fleet and the sea. It is possible that Cuba will enter the American Union; but the Cubans fought so hard for independence that they are unlikely to be disposed to part with it even to so powerful and menacing a neighbor."

BAD BLOCKADE IN BROADWAY.

THE CABLE ROAD PRACTICALLY TIED UP FROM
EARLY EVENING TO MIDNIGHT.

The Broadway Cable road had a series of bad blockades last night, which almost tied up the lower end of the system from 5:30 o'clock until nearly midnight. At 5:30 o'clock a car was stuck in the Bowling Green Park, and the few cars that did run most of them only went as far as State-st. Hundreds of passengers, bound in both directions, were left to shift for themselves.

NEW RIFLES FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GOVERNOR BLACK ISSUES THE ORDER FOR AN
EXCHANGE.

Albany, Sept. 10.—Under an act of the Legislature authorizing the exchange of arms of the National Guard for guns in the possession of the National Government, Governor Black today made a requisition on the Chief of Ordnance of the United States for sixteen thousand Springfield rifles, fifteen thousand Mils. worn cartridge belts and nine thousand rounds of ammunition. The requisition is to be received at the rate of fifty rounds for each enlisted man, forty of which are to be for new rifles, and the balance for the reserve. The ammunition of 50-caliber remaining on hand after arms have been exchanged will be sold to the Government for \$1.00 per round. The cost of the exchange will be paid by the United States.

SENATOR BACON WON'T GO TO HAWAII.

A FREE TRIP WAS OFFERED TO HIM BY THE
DOLE GOVERNMENT.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 10 (Special).—The information comes from Macon, the home of United States Senator Bacon, that the Senator has received and declined the offer of a free trip to Hawaii, made by the Dole Government. This is considered a significant fact, in view of the fact that Mr. Bacon has been a persistent opponent of annexation. A short time ago Senator Bacon received from Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian commissioner sent to this country to negotiate a treaty of annexation, a telegram inviting him in the name of the Hawaiian Government to visit the islands for the purpose of seeing the country and the people. Mr. Bacon added that if it would be acceptable to Mr. Bacon, the Hawaiian Government would pay his expenses, and would return him to his home. Mr. Bacon refused the invitation. He said that his objection to the annexation of the islands was fundamental, and that if he accepted the courtesy at the hands of the Hawaiian Government it would necessarily encourage the expectation that he would be allowed to visit the islands. He said that he would not do this, and that he would probably not be realized. He therefore declined the invitation. Senator Bacon also received a letter from Captain Scott Morgan, urging him to accompany him to Hawaii.

FOUNDERING OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

THE CAPTAIN COMMITTED SUICIDE JUST AS THE
VESSEL WENT DOWN.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Private advices have been received here that the British steamer Cheong Hye Teng, in the Shanghai-Peking trade, foundered during a typhoon while on the voyage from Peking to Shanghai, via Yokohama, on or about August 15. The steamer was brought to the attention of the British Consul at Yokohama by a crew, who reached there in one of the ship's boats. The steamer was found to be in a very bad state of repair. They had neither food nor water. Twenty-one of the crew, nine of whom were white, are missing. Captain Scott Morgan, the captain of the steamer, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

THE NEW AMERICAN MALTING COMPANY.

IT HAS A CAPITAL OF \$20,000,000, AND BOTH
BREWERS AND MALTMASTERS ARE INTERESTED.

Milwaukee, Sept. 10.—It is learned here that the new American Malt Company, which is to be formed in New York, a few days ago, are the Milwaukee maltsters and brewers. Instead of being a simple combination of maltsters, it appears that the brewers are also interested in the combination, and that it is to be conducted on such a scale that it will be a virtually complete monopoly of the malt business of the country. The American Malt Company, as the new company will be known, will have a capital of \$20,000,000, instead of \$10,000,000, as was announced from New York. It is a guarantee that it will pay 7 per cent annual dividend. The company is to be formed in New York, and will have its headquarters in New York. It will have branches in St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York. The smaller plants that millions of dollars will be saved annually. One of the far-reaching effects which the new company will have is that it will be the promoter of the malt business of the country. It is said that the agent of the Milwaukee concerns who brought about the formation of the trust.

HOTTEST OF THE YEAR.

YESTERDAY A DAY OF EXCEEDING DIS-
COMFORT.

OVER ONE HUNDRED DEGREES IN THE STREETS—
A NUMBER OF PROSTRATIONS REPORTED.

—RELIEF PROMISED TO-NIGHT.

The hottest day of 1897 was late in arriving, but it appeared yesterday, when the warm weather of the week culminated in a sizzling day that made every New-Yorker who had hurried home from the seashore or the mountains on account of last week's cool weather wish himself back again. September nearly always produces a week of exceptionally warm weather before fall sets in. Apparently this week is it. The thermometer rose yesterday at 3 o'clock to 91 degrees above zero. This the weather authorities in the Manhattan Life tower are willing to admit. On the street things were really more worse. At Broadway and Fulton-st. the mercury stood at 101 a few minutes after 2 o'clock, and a little further down Broadway it rested opposite the 103 mark.

New-Yorkers suffered severely yesterday. At 11 o'clock Broadway presented its usual July aspect, but a half-hour later things were changed. Men went about the streets in their shirt-sleeves, carrying their coats over their arms, mopping their brows with their handkerchiefs and with fans in their hands. Heat rose from the pavements in trembling, visible waves. In the forenoon the western side of Broadway was almost entirely deserted, and in the afternoon it looked like Sunday on the eastern walk. In the middle of the day the thousands fied as far as possible to the side streets or hugged the walls closely. All day the towering steele of the office buildings absorbed the stifling heat and at night gave it out again.

There was one redeeming feature, and that was the absence of undue humidity. There was almost no air moving.

Yesterday holds the heat record by 2 degrees for this year. On July 10 the thermometer rose to the 90 mark, but then it got tired and stopped. Yesterday it was hot all over the country. The thermometer stood at 96 in Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and last night at 8 o'clock it still stood at 90 in St. Louis. In Chicago it was 94 degrees. At 11 o'clock last night the official thermometer in the weather tower had fallen to 80 degrees, and was still falling. A twelve-hour breeze had also sprung up, and life was more nearly worth living.

The extreme heat prostrated a large number of persons in New-York. In Hoboken the air became so unbearable in the school building that it was thought wise to disperse the pupils. A temperature of 93 degrees is not conducive to mental effort. Yesterday holds the record for the year, but September 10, 1894, produced 94 degrees of official heat.

There is relief in sight, however. To be sure, the prophets said late last evening that fair weather and stationary temperature were probable for today, but they also said that a cool wave from the Northwest would probably strike the city by nightfall or a few hours later. Chicago was expecting a fall of 10 degrees last night, for there were killing frosts reported in the Northwest.

HEAT PROSTRATIONS.

The prostrations reported as due to heat yesterday were as follows:

- ANDERSON, Joseph, of North Tenth st., and Kent av., taken to Hudson Street Hospital.
- BIRCH, John, of North Tenth st., and Kent av., taken to Hudson Street Hospital.
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RECORD BROKEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the thermometer in the office of the local Weather Bureau registered 94 degrees, breaking the record for the season by 2 degrees. A number of prostrations were reported, but no fatalities.

A COOL WAVE APPROACHING CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Relief in the shape of a cold wave, according to Professor Garriott, of the Weather Bureau, is on the way to sweetening Chicago, and a drop of at least 10 degrees in temperature was expected tonight. There was one death, that of C. A. Partmak, and several cases of prostration from the heat yesterday in the city. The heat came within one degree of equalling the September record. The maximum was 94 degrees at 4 p. m. Only once in twenty-five years has a higher temperature been noted during the hot spell in September, 1883, when the record of 95 was established. In September, 1881, it was attained.

Throughout the Northwest, Professor Garriott said, there had been a great fall in temperature, at many points as much as 25 degrees during twenty-four hours. At Dismark, N. D., the 30 degrees of Wednesday had fallen to 8 degrees. The cool wave, he said, was not travelling fast.

THE HEAT IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Boston, Sept. 10.—This has been one of the hottest days of the summer season, the thermometer having gone to 94 degrees in the Weather Bureau station. Reports from other New-England cities indicate that the temperature was unusually high, ranging from 90 to 95 degrees.

BOY OUTLAWS OF CHERRY CREEK.

Cherry Creek, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Two boys not yet in their teens defied a posse of men yesterday at the points of revolvers, and, after firing several shots, escaped. The boys are George and Richard Anderson, eight and ten years old, who ran away from home two months ago because their father whipped them for disobedience. They have been with a band of robbers who have infested this part of the county. Benjamin Brennan, the ring-leader, was caught recently, and he confessed. He said the Anderson boys were with the gang. They had \$20,000 in money, and also revolvers and plenty of cartridges.

A TALE NOT YET IN A HALF-DIME NOVEL, BUT IT OUGHT TO BE.

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STRIKERS MARCH TO DEATH.

SHOT DOWN BY DEPUTIES.

MORE THAN A SCORE REPORTED KILLED
AT LATIMER, PENN.

UPWARD OF FORTY BADLY WOUNDED.

THE MARCHERS REFUSED TO DISPERSE WHEN
THE RIOT ACT WAS READ TO THEM—SOME
ONE STRUCK THE SHERIFF, AND A
DEADLY VOLLEY FROM HIS DEPT.

THIS FOLLOWED—THE EXACT
NUMBER OF KILLED AND
WOUNDED IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN.

Hazleton, Penn., Sept. 10.—The strike situation reached a terrible crisis in the outskirts of Latimer late this afternoon, when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into an infuriated mob of miners. The men fell like so many sheep, and the excitement since has been so intense that no accurate figures of the dead and wounded can be obtained. Reports run from fifteen to more than twenty killed and forty or more wounded. Many of these will die.

One man who reached the scene to-night counted thirteen corpses. Four other bodies lie in the mountains between Latimer and Hazleton. Those who were not injured carried their dead and wounded friends into the woods, and estimate is baffled. Three bodies were found to-night on the road near Latimer.

The strikers left Hazleton at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, announcing their intention to go to Latimer. As soon as this became known, a band of deputies was loaded on a trolley-car and went whirling across the mountain to the scene where the bloody conflict followed. After reaching Latimer they left the car and formed into three companies under Thomas Hall, E. A. Hess and Samuel B. Price. They drew up in line at the edge of the village, with a fence and a line of houses in their rear.

Sheriff Martin was in command, and stood in the front of the line until the strikers approached. They were seen coming across the ridge, and Martin went out to meet them.

TERRIBLE EFFECT OF THE VOLLEY.

The men drew up sullenly and listened in silence until he had once more read the riot act. This finished, a low muttering arose among the foreigners, and there was a slight movement forward. Perceiving this, the Sheriff stepped toward them and in a determined tone forbade the advance. Some one struck the Sheriff, and the next moment there was a command to the deputies to fire. The guns of the deputies instantly belched forth a terrible volley.

The report seemed to shake the very mountains, and a roar of dismay went up from the people. The strikers were taken entirely by surprise, and as the men toppled and fell over each other, those who remained unhurt stampeded. The men went down before the storm of bullets like tennies, and the groans of the wounded and dying filled the air.

The excitement that followed was simply indescribable. The deputies seemed to be terror-stricken at the deadly execution of their guns, and, seeing the living strikers fleeing wildly and others dropping to the earth, they went to the aid of the unfortunates whom they had brought down.

The people of Latimer rushed pell-mell to the scene, but the shrieks of the wounded drowned the cries of the sympathizing and half-crazed inhabitants.

PITIFUL SCENES AFTER THE BATTLE.

A reporter who soon afterward reached the scene found the road leading to Latimer filled with groups of frightened Hungarians. Some surrounded dying companions, and others, fearful of pursuit, clung to the newcomer and begged his protection.

At Farley's Hotel two men were lying on the porch. Both had been shot in the head.

All along the road the wounded men who were able to leave the scene of battle scattered themselves and sought the shade of the trees for protection, but there was no need of that then. Approaching the place where the shooting occurred people were met wringing their hands and bemoaning the catastrophe. They could not talk intelligently, and it was with the greatest difficulty that information could be gleaned.

Along the bank of the trolley road men lay in every position, some dead, others dying. Three bodies, face downward, lay along the incline, and three others were a short distance away. On the other side of the road as many more bodies lay. The schoolhouse was transformed into a temporary hospital, and some of the wounded were taken there. The colliery ambulance was summoned to the place as soon as possible, and immediately on its arrival two men, both shot through the legs, were loaded into the wagon.

All along the hillside wounded men were found—on the green, on the roadside and in the fields. Many others who had been carried to a distance could not be found.

As soon as the news of the shooting reached Hazleton there was consternation. Within ten minutes the streets were blocked with excited people. The Lehigh Traction Company immediately placed a number of extra cars on the Latimer line, and doctors and clergymen responded promptly. The rush of people to Latimer was so great that vehicles along the road were stopped.

And the excitement the deputies turned their attention to the wounded, and carried many of them to places where they could be more comfortably treated.

A STRIKER TELLS HIS STORY.

Martin Risk, an intelligent Hungarian from Mount Pleasant, who was shot in the arm, was given by a reporter on the car coming over, and gave this version of the affair: "We were going along the road to Latimer, and the deputies were lined across the road, barring our progress. We tried to go through them, and did not attempt to hit or molest them, when they fired upon us. We ran, but they kept on shooting at us while we ran. It was all their fault."

Citizens' meetings were held in various parts of the city to-night. Opinion was divided about the responsibility for the shooting. At one meeting, held in Van Winkle's Casino, attended by bankers, coal operators and prominent business men, resolutions were adopted calling on Gov-

ernor Hastings to send the militia here immediately. At other mass-meetings, attended by thousands of people, the sentiment was against bringing the troops here, and it was asserted that there was no necessity for such action.

SHERIFF MARTIN'S STORY.

HE SAYS HE ONLY DID HIS DUTY, BUT
HIS HASTY ACTION IS GENERALLY
DENOUNCED.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., Sept. 10.—Sheriff Martin arrived here on the 7 o'clock train from Hazleton. He was cool and collected. He was met at the station by his legal adviser. The two got into a cab and drove to the courthouse, where they were in conference for some time. At first the Sheriff refused to say anything, but finally consented to talk. He was at first reluctant to say whether he had given the command to fire, but afterward admitted that he had. The Sheriff's detailed statement is as follows:

"I heard early this morning that the strikers were going to march to the breaker at Latimer and compel the men there to quit work. I resolved to intercept them, and, if possible, prevent them from reaching the breaker. One of my deputies told me that the strikers would probably be heavily armed. I got my deputies, seventy in number, to meet at a certain place. They were all armed. I told them to keep cool under all circumstances."

LIVES OF THE POSSE IN DANGER.

"The trouble began at 3 o'clock. I met the marching column. I halted them and read the proclamation. They refused to pay any attention, and started to resume their march. Then I called to the leader to stop. He ignored my order. I then attempted to arrest him. The strikers closed in on me. They acted very viciously, striking and kicking me, knocking me down and trampling on me. I called upon my deputies to aid me, and they did so, but they were unable to accomplish much. I realized that something had to be done at once or I would be killed. I called to the deputies to discharge their firearms into the air over the heads of the strikers, as it might probably frighten them. It was done at once, but it had no effect whatever on the infuriated foreigners, who used me so much the rougher and became fiercer and fiercer, more like wild beasts than human beings."

"The strikers then made a still bolder move and endeavored to surround my entire force of deputies. I fully realized that the foreigners were a desperate lot, and valued life at a very small figure. I also saw that parleying with such a gang of infuriated men was entirely out of the question, as they were too excited to listen to reason, and that myself and deputies would be killed if we were not rescued, or if we did not defend ourselves. I then called on the deputies to defend themselves and shoot if they must to protect their lives or to protect the property that they had been sent to guard from being destroyed. The next second there were a few scattered shots fired into the infuriated foreigners, and a moment later the entire force of deputies discharged a solid volley into the crowd."

"I hated to give the command to shoot, and was awfully sorry that I was compelled to do so, but I was there to do my duty, and I did it as best I knew how and as my conscience dictated, as the strikers were violating the laws of the Commonwealth and flatly refused to obey the proclamation that I read to them. They instead insisted on doing violence and disobeying the laws."

MANY VICTIMS CARRIED OFF.

"The scene after the shooting was simply terrible, and I would not willingly have had it occur, but as a public official I was there to see that the law was obeyed and lived up to, and I merely did my duty."

"Some of the foreigners fell over dead, and others badly wounded; some were rushing about hither and thither, seeking a place where they would be shielded from any more shots; others were adding their wounded companions to places of safety, while here and there could be seen men carrying away some one who was badly injured or dead. The entire crowd of foreigners, as soon as the volley had been fired by my deputies, turned and started to retreat. They rushed off in all directions as fast as they could run, taking as many of their dead and wounded with them as they were able to carry during their hurried retreat. The excitement at the time was simply terrible, and I would not care to go through another ordeal of the same kind for a fortune."

In another interview Sheriff Martin said he first met the marching miners at West Hazleton. He asked them where they were going, and they replied: "We are going to Latimer to get the men out there."

Then the Sheriff and seventy deputies, armed with Winchester and revolvers, boarded a trolley-car for Latimer, and, marching down the public road, headed off columns of Poles and Hungarians.

According to Martin's story, when the strikers reached the line of deputies he ordered them to halt and disperse. One of the Hungarians said in broken English: "Go to 'n-L, you!"

Martin then attempted to arrest the man who made the remark, and says he was fiercely assaulted by the man's friends. Then the firing began.

Mr. Martin was asked during the interview: "When you met the men were they on company property or on the public road?"

He replied: "No, they were on the public road."

"Were they marching toward Latimer?"

"Yes."

"Had they up to that time committed any overt act or acted otherwise than peaceably?"

"No."

"Why, then, did you order the deputies to fire?"

"NOW SAYS HE GAVE NO ORDER."

"I did not order the deputies to fire; some one else did that. First came a single shot, and then a volley. I gave no order."

"How many men were killed?"

"There were twelve dead when I left and about forty wounded."

"Were any of your men hurt?"

"One of my deputies was shot through the arm."

Sheriff Martin when he reached Wilkesbarre was badly scared. Though he says he was brutally assaulted, he did not have a mark on his person to show that he had been roughly handled. All classes of citizens in this city and county unite in condemning his hasty action.

STILL ANOTHER VERSION.

THE VOLLEY FROM THE DEPUTIES SAID TO
HAVE BEEN UNPROVOKED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to "The Press" from Hazleton says that early in the day a number of miners were marching on the Hazleton line, owned by Calvin Pardee, and that two of their number were arrested. The crowd then turned toward the Latimer mines. When they reached the edge of the town, marching ten in a line, they were met by Sheriff Martin and about seventy deputies. Martin halted them and read the riot act to them, and, brandishing a revolver above his head, ordered them to go back.

The strikers answered that they were not doing any harm and began to brush by Martin. Immediately a volley was fired from the deputies.

MAY NAME A FULL TICKET.

WHAT THE CITIZENS UNION IS LIKELY
TO FIND NECESSARY.

NO THOUGHT OF SUBMITTING A SLATE TO THE
REPUBLICANS—COMPLAINTS THAT MR. QUIGO
IS PREVENTING A FAIR EXPRESSION OF
OPINION IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

Leaders of the Citizens Union were emphatic yesterday in contradicting reports that they were ready to submit to Senator T. C. Platt a slate containing the names of candidates for Controller and President of the Council, provided the Republican organization shall endorse Seth Low for Mayor. One of the reports stated that the names of Henry W. Cannon, J. Hampton Robb, Frederick D. Tappen and Isidor Straus were on the slate for Controller, and the names of Mayor Wurstler and ex-Mayors Schleren and Schroeder, of Brooklyn, were on the slate for President of the Council. It has been known that the men mentioned were being considered by the leaders of the Citizens Union, and The Tribune published the fact several days ago, but the leaders of the Union declared yesterday that there was no thought of submitting the names to the Republican leaders and allowing a choice upon the condition of the Republicans accepting Seth Low for Mayor.

NO THOUGHT OF A DEAL.

"In the first place," said James B. Reynolds, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Union, to a Tribune reporter yesterday, "there has been only informal discussion of the names of candidates for Controller and President of the Council, and there has been absolutely no talk at all of any of our conferences about submitting names to the leaders of any political organization. In the second place, we have not yet got to a point where we believe any negotiations are necessary to secure the endorsement of Mr. Low by the Republicans. In the third place, our present intention is to go ahead and nominate candidates for Controller and President of the Council before the Republican City Convention is held. There has been absolutely no thought of a deal, and there will be none."

"Will the Citizens Union make any nominations except those for the city ticket in advance of the Republican City Convention?" Mr. Reynolds was asked.

"Probably not," was his reply.

"If the Republican convention nominates the city ticket of the Citizens Union, will the Citizens Union nominate the Republican candidates for county and borough offices?"

"That would depend, perhaps, on the character of the men nominated for county and borough offices by the Republicans. It has been our intention to wait and see what men were nominated for those offices by the political